

碩士學位論文

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**Effect Analysis on the Thermal Load
by Balcony of Apartment House**

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慶熙大學校 大學院
機械工學科

朴 容 承

2001年 2月 日

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2001 2

50%

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TRNSYS(TRaNsient System Simulation Program)

30~40%

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Nomenclature

q	Heat transfer
A	Area
U	Overall heat transfer coefficient
t	Temperature
I	Solar radiation
h	Solar altitude
d	Sun's declination
e	Equation of time
c	Latitude
d	Longitude

subscript

v	Ventilation
inf	Infiltration
z	Zone
int	Internal space
r	Room
HOL	Horizontal
DN	Direct normal

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1-2

가 (POE)

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1980

simulation)

(detailed energy

Wisconsin

TRNSYS14.2

가

1)

2)

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가

3)

2.

2-1

1

가

[10].

2-1-1

(sensible heat load)

(latent

heat load)

가 (Fig. 1).

Fig. 2

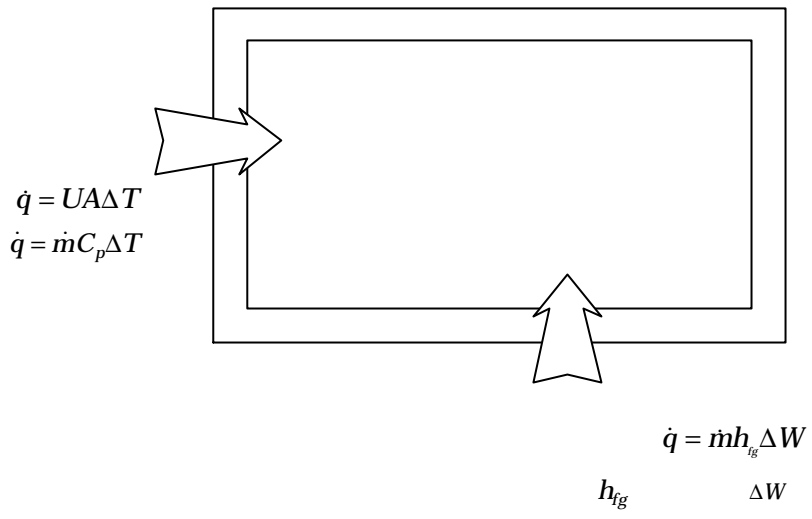


Fig. 1 Sensible and latent load

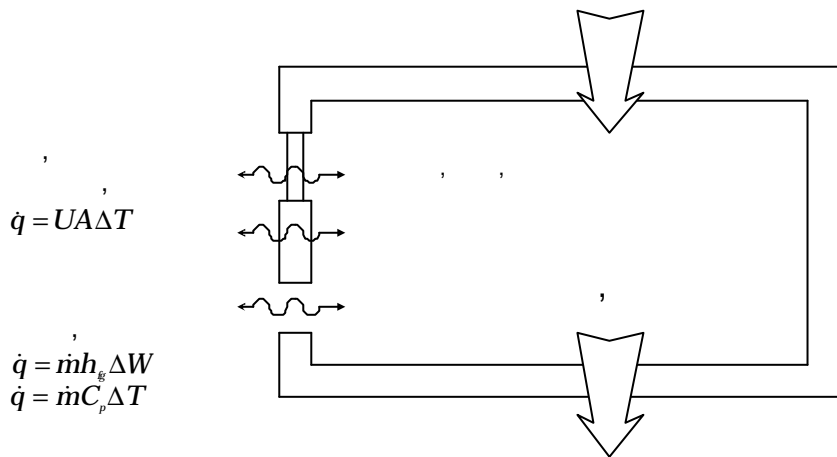


Fig. 2 Cooling and heating load

2-1-2

가

가

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2-1-3

가

가

가

[10].

2-2

(Transfer Function Method)

TRNSYS

[8].

2-2-1

(conduction

transfer function: CTF)

$$q_{e,q} = A \left[\sum_{n=0} b_n (t_{e,q-nl}) - \sum_{n=1} d_n \left\{ (q_{e,q-nl}) / A - t_{rc} \sum_{n=0} c_n \right\} \right] \quad (1)$$

$q_{e,q}$:

A : , (m²)

q : (hour)

l : (hour)

n :

t_{eq-nl} : $q - nl$ ()

t_{rc} : 가 ()

b_n, c_n, d_n : (CTF)

2-2-2

, ,
가 .
가 , ,
(1) . 가
가

가

$$q_{p,q} = U \cdot A \cdot (t_b - t_{rc}) \quad (2)$$

U : (W/m²)

A : (m²)

t_b : ()

t_{rc} : 가 ()

2-2-3

. 「 = + 」

(q_{cond})

$$q_{cond} = U_w \cdot A_w \cdot (t_o - t_i) \quad (3)$$

U_w : (W/m²)

A_w : (m²)

t_o : ()

t_i : ()

(q_{sol})

$$q_{sol} = A_w \cdot (SHGF) \cdot SC \quad (4)$$

$SHGF$: (Solar Heat Gain Factor)

SC : (Shading Coefficient)

$$SC = \frac{\text{가}}{\text{가}}$$

1 가

2-2-4

(q_s)

$$q_s = 1.23 \cdot Q_s \cdot \Delta t \quad (5)$$

Q_s : (m³/h)

Δt : ()

(q_l)

$$q_l = 3010 \cdot Q_s \cdot \Delta W \quad (6)$$

Q_s : (m^3/h)

ΔW : (kg/kg')

2-2-5

(q_{sp}) (q_{lp}) ,

$$\begin{aligned} q_{sp} &= n_{peop} \cdot (SHG)_{sp} \\ q_{lp} &= n_{peop} \cdot (LHG)_{lp} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

n_{peop} : ()

$(SHG)_{sp}$: 1 (W/person)

$(LHG)_{lp}$: 1 (W/person)

(q_{el})

가 .

$$q_{el} = W \cdot F_{ul} \cdot F_{sa} \quad (8)$$

W : (W)

F_{ul} : (use factor)

F_{sa} :

, , 가 ,

, 가

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2-3

Stepherson Mitalas

(response factor) 가 (weighting factor) ,

(department of energy : DOE)

DOE-2

TRNSYS(Transient System Simulation Program)

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HASP/ACLD/8001

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가

가

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1

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가

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가

가 .

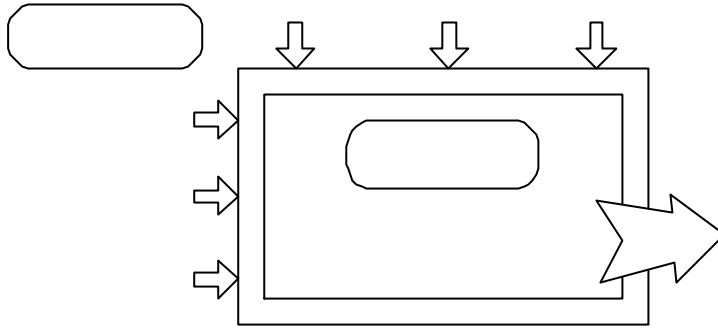


Fig. 3 Transient thermal load

(,

, , , , ,),

,

, ,

(300 kcal/m² h)

가,

가

가

(system simulation)

가

2-3-1

(unit thermal

excitation)

Fig. 4(a)

가 0

가

1

X_j ,

0

가

Y_j

X_j, Y_j

(response

factor)

j

Fig. 4(b)

가

X_j, Y_j

Z_j

$X_j = Z_j$

Y_j

U

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} X_j = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} Y_j = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} Z_j = U$$

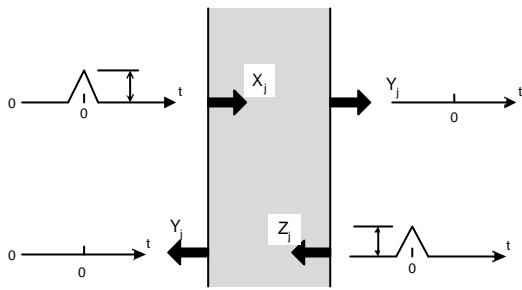
(9)

(kW/m²℔)

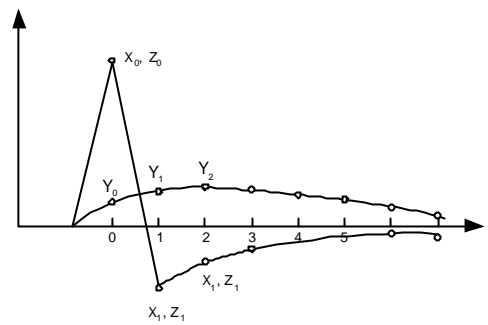
X_j, Y_j, Z_j 1

(response

factor)



(a)



(b)

Fig. 4 Response factor

가 $T_n (n$

0

$$q_n = Y_0 \cdot T_n + Y_1 \cdot T_{n-1} + Y_2 \cdot T_{n-2} + \dots + Y_\infty \cdot T_{n-\infty}$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} Y_j \cdot T_{n-1}$$

(10)

T_n

T_{n-1}

Y_1

$Y_1 \cdot T_{n-1}$

2-3-2 가

가

가

가

가

가

$H(t)$

$q(t)$

$$q(t) = \int_0^t H(t-t) \Phi R(t) dt \tag{11}$$

$q(t) : t$ () ()

$H(t-t) : t$ t 가 () (W)

$\Phi R(t) :$ 가 (/J)

가

“

”

Duhamel

. 가

[9].

2-4

TRNSYS 가

가 .

energy rate control temperature level control .

energy rate control

가 .

temperature level control

가 .

energy rate control .

Energy rate control :

timestep

가

가

가

(

)

energy rate control .

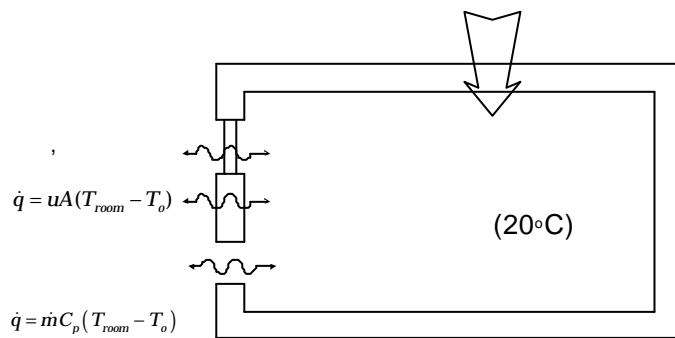


Fig. 5 Energy rate control

$$C_r \frac{dT_r}{dt} = \dot{Q}_{surf} + \dot{Q}_v + \dot{Q}_{inf} + 0.3\dot{Q}_{spepl} + \dot{Q}_{int} + \dot{Q}_z \quad (12)$$

$$Q_{heating} = MC_p (T_{set} - T_r) \quad (13)$$

$$C_r : \quad (C_r = V_r \cdot r \cdot c_p = M \cdot c_p : V_r \quad , \quad r \quad , \quad M$$

$$)$$

$$T_r :$$

$$\dot{Q}_{surf} : \quad (\quad)$$

$$\dot{Q}_v : \quad (\quad)$$

$$\dot{Q}_{inf} : \quad (\quad)$$

$$\dot{Q}_{spepl} :$$

$$\dot{Q}_{int} :$$

$$\dot{Q}_z :$$

(12)

T_r

$$T_{set} \quad (13)$$

$$T_{set}$$

$$Q_{heating}$$

$$Q_{heating}$$

.

Temperature level control : timestep (

, , , ,) ,

.

$$C_r \frac{dT_r}{dt} = \dot{Q}_{surf} + \dot{Q}_v + \dot{Q}_{inf} + 0.3\dot{Q}_{spepl} + \dot{Q}_{int} + \dot{Q}_z - P_i \quad (14)$$

$$P_i :$$

$$(13) \quad T_r \quad P_i \quad (14)$$

(20~22)

가 ,

(ON OFF, OFF ON) 가

[2].

3. 가

3-1 가

(SEL: Solar Energy Laboratory)

TRNSYS(TRaNsient SYstem Simulation)

HVAC ,

subroutine

TRNSYS component library

FORTRAN

(DOE-2, BLAST,

TRACE)

.TYPE 9 (Data Reader) : 1

(, , , ,)

,).

·TYPE 16 (Solar Process Radiation) :

·TYPE 34 (Overhang and Wingwall Shading) :

·TYPE 56 (Multi-Zone Building) :

Fig. 6 Fig. 7

Prebid(An Interface of creating building description for TYPE 56)

TYPE 56 [2].

Fig. 8

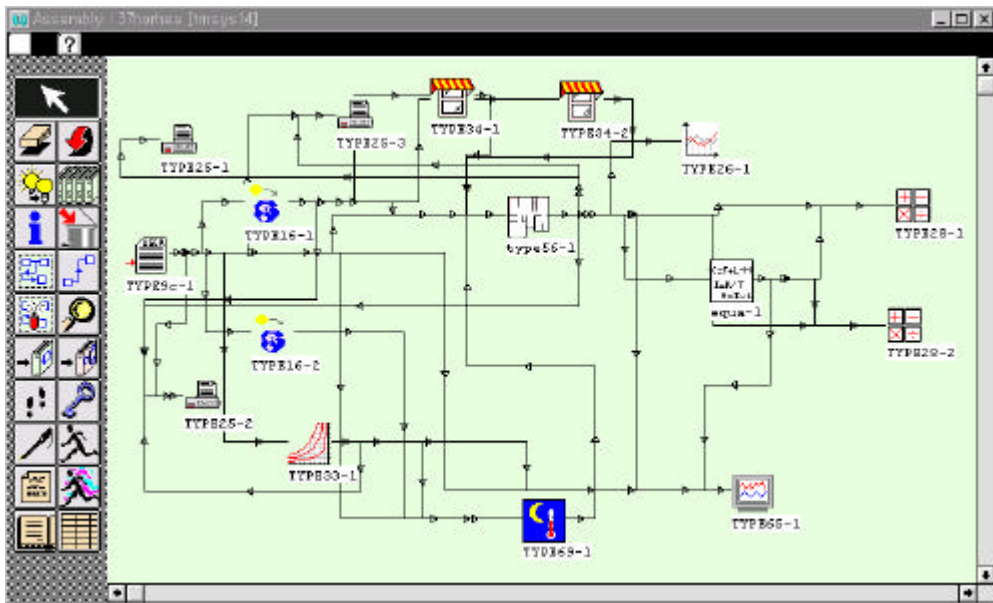


Fig. 6 The linked components for simulation on the assembly panel

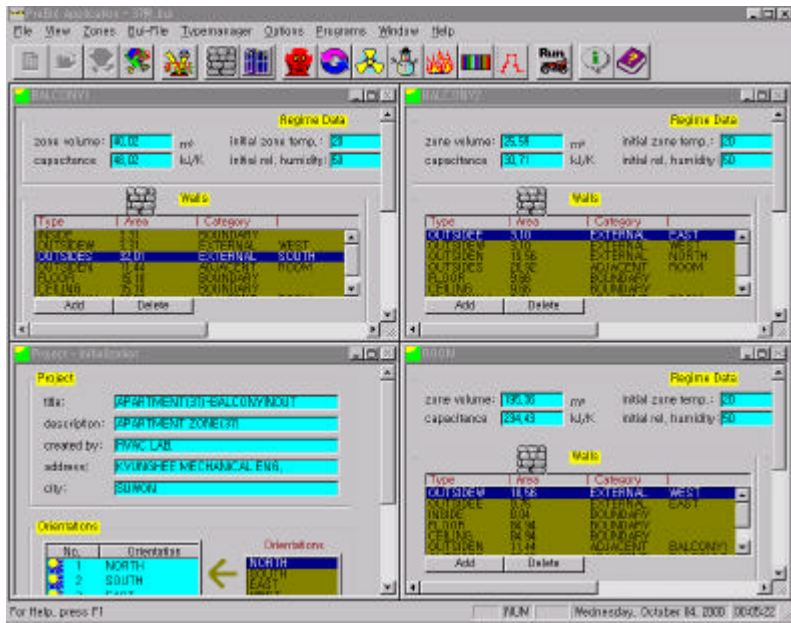


Fig. 7 Prebid (An Interface of creating building description for TYPE 56)

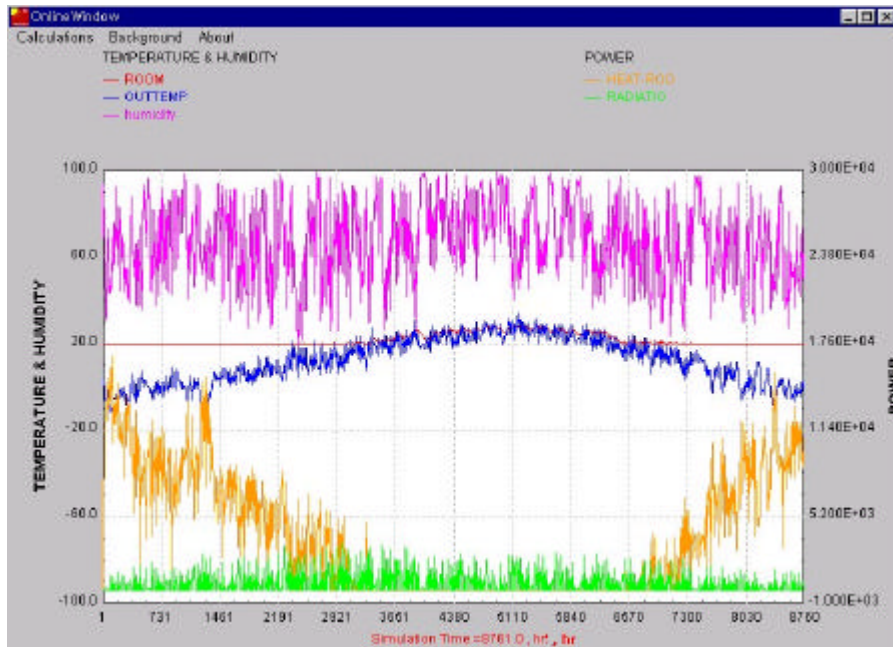


Fig. 8 ONLINE Plotter

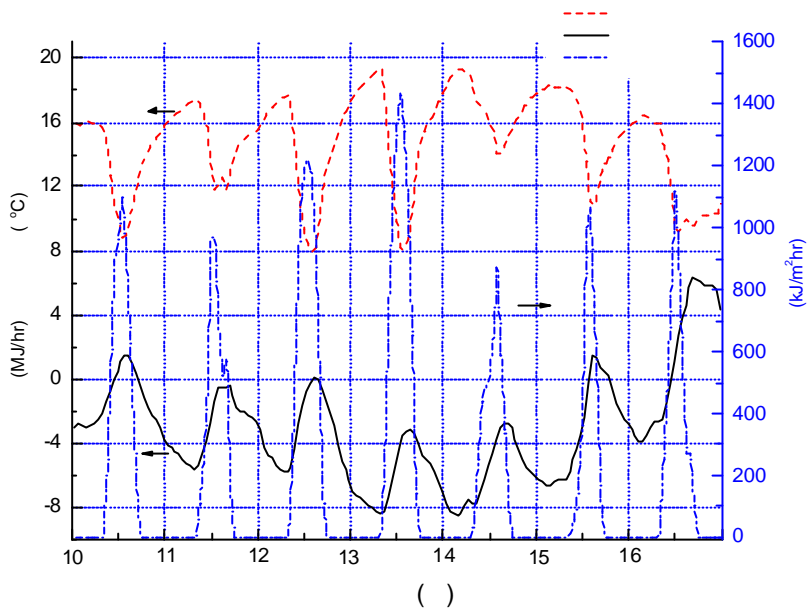


Fig. 9 An example of result for one week

3-2

2000 S 가 ? ,
 57m²(23) , 85m²(37) ,
 118m²(49) , 143m² (54) , 가

, 37

Fig. 10

Fig. 11

. 3%

가

(Table 6)

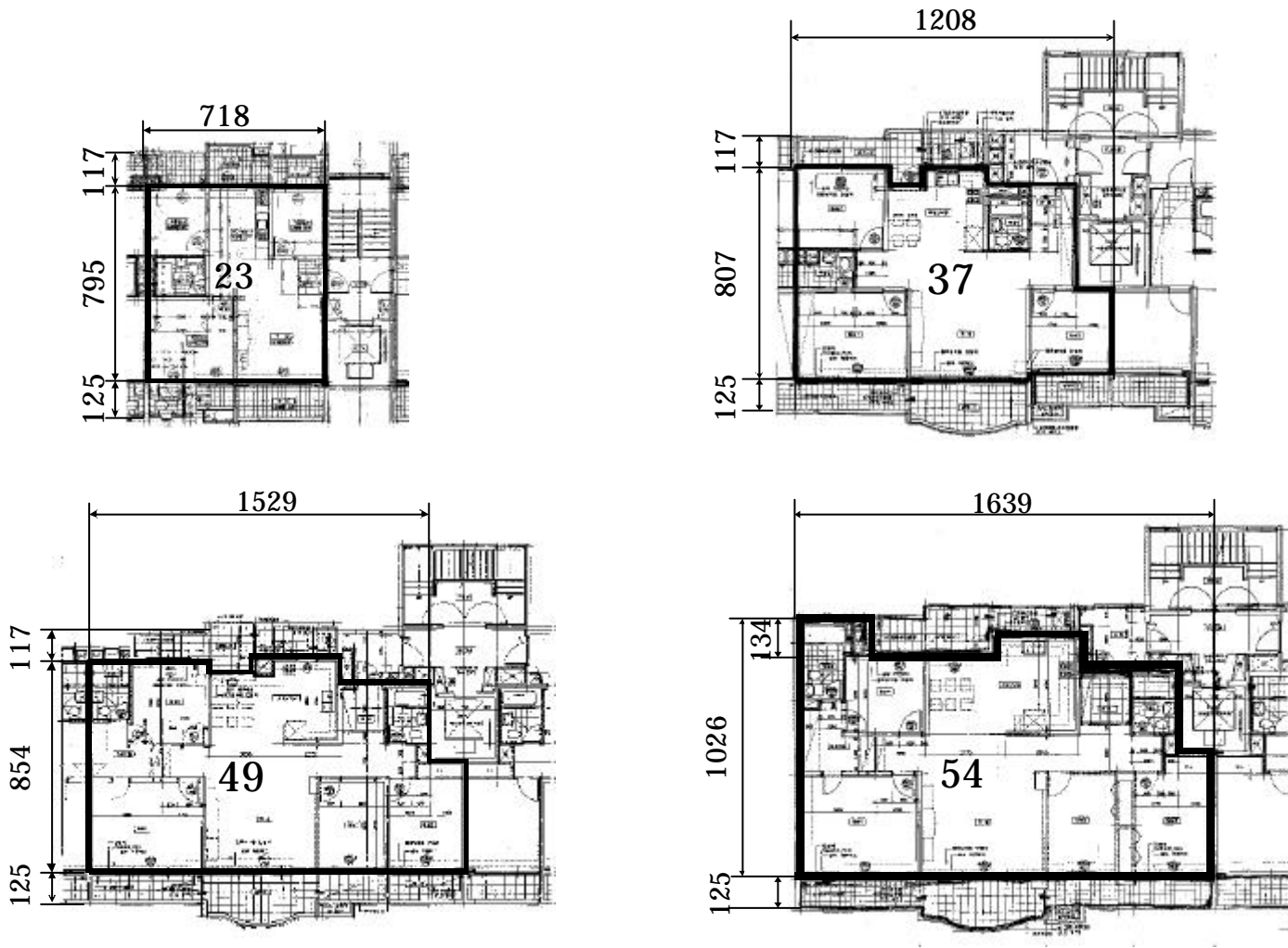


Fig. 10 The plan of real model

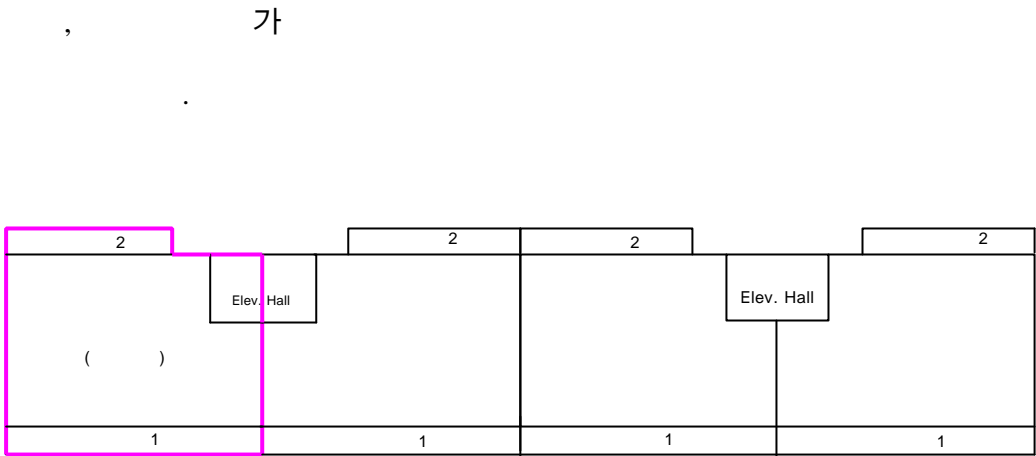


Fig. 11 The plan of simplified model

3-3

Fig. 12, Table 1
(2) , Table 2

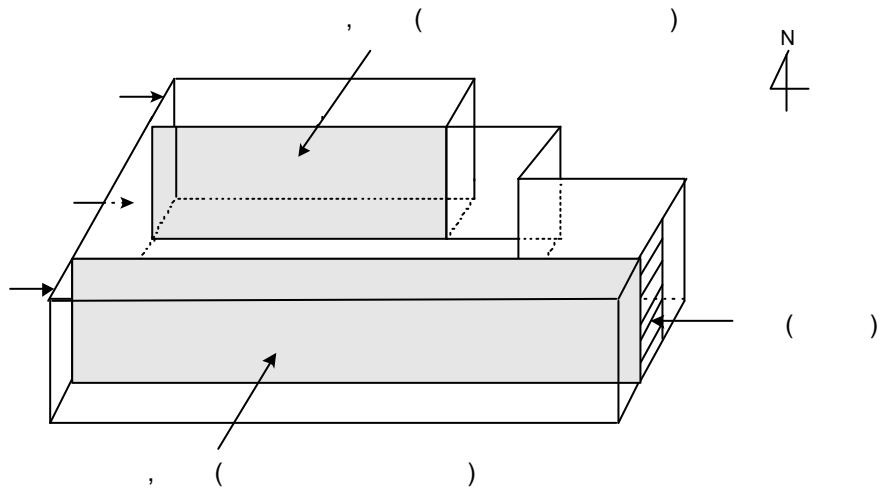
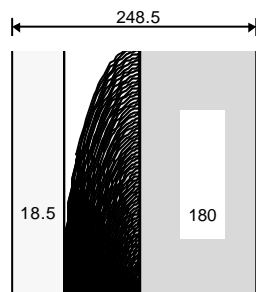


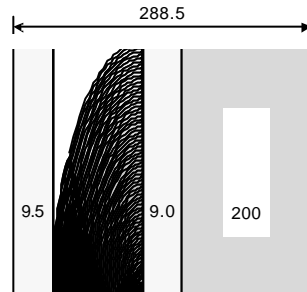
Fig. 12 3-D figure of simulation model

Table 1 The wall and window of apartment house

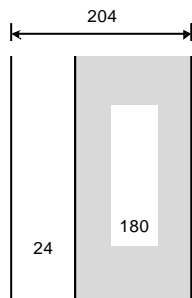
		(:mm)		
()		(18.5)+	(50)+	(180) = 248.5
		(9.5)+	(70)+	(9.0)+ (200) = 288.5
			(24)+	(180) = 204.0
		(50)+	CON(70)+	(150)
		+	(9.5) = 279.5	
		(5)+	(6)+	(5) = 16



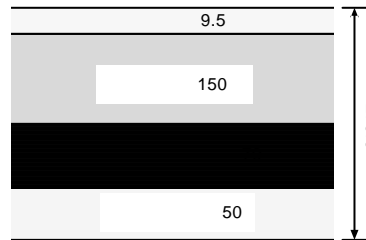
(a) ()



(b)



(c)



(d)

Fig. 13 The wall composition

Table 2 The properties of wall components

	W/m K (kcal/m h)	kJ/kg K (kcal/kg)	(kg/m ³)
	0.21 (0.18)	1.13 (0.27)	910
	0.035 (0.03)	1.25 (0.3)	28
	1.62 (1.4)	0.79 (0.19)	2400
CON	0.17 (0.15)	1.09 (0.26)	600
	1.51 (1.3)	0.79 (0.19)	2000
	1.37 (1.2)	0.79 (0.19)	2000
	3.24 W/m ² K (2.8 kcal/m ² h)		

Table 3 The properties of each wall

	kJ/m ² hK (kcal/m ² h)	W/m ² K (kcal/m ² h)	kJ/m ² hK (kcal/m ² h)
()	30.1 (7.2)	0.57 (0.49)	120.4 (28.8)
	30.1 (7.2)	0.43 (0.37)	120.4 (28.8)
	30.1 (7.2)	3.37 (2.90)	30.1 (7.2)
	30.1 (7.2)	1.28 (1.10)	30.1 (7.2)

3-4

가

Fig. 11

가

가

(Fig.

14

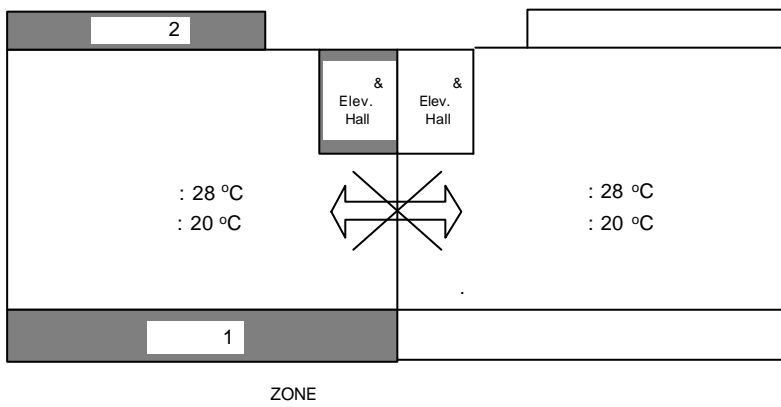


Fig. 14 The relation of adjacent model

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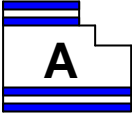
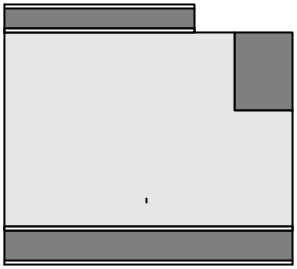
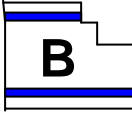
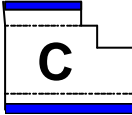
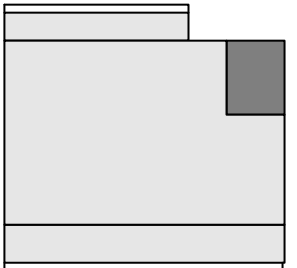
(Case A), (Case B), (Case C) 가 . Table 5

Fig. 15

Table 4 Simulation setting value

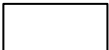
		20
		28 (50%)
		10 3
		24
		7 8
		8
		(10 ~20)
		1.5 / hr
		0.5 / hr
		1.0
		0.5

Table 5 Method of using balcony

<p>Case</p>  <p>A</p>	<p>()</p>	
<p>Case</p>  <p>B</p>	<p>()</p>	
<p>Case</p>  <p>C</p>	<p>()</p>	

 :

 :

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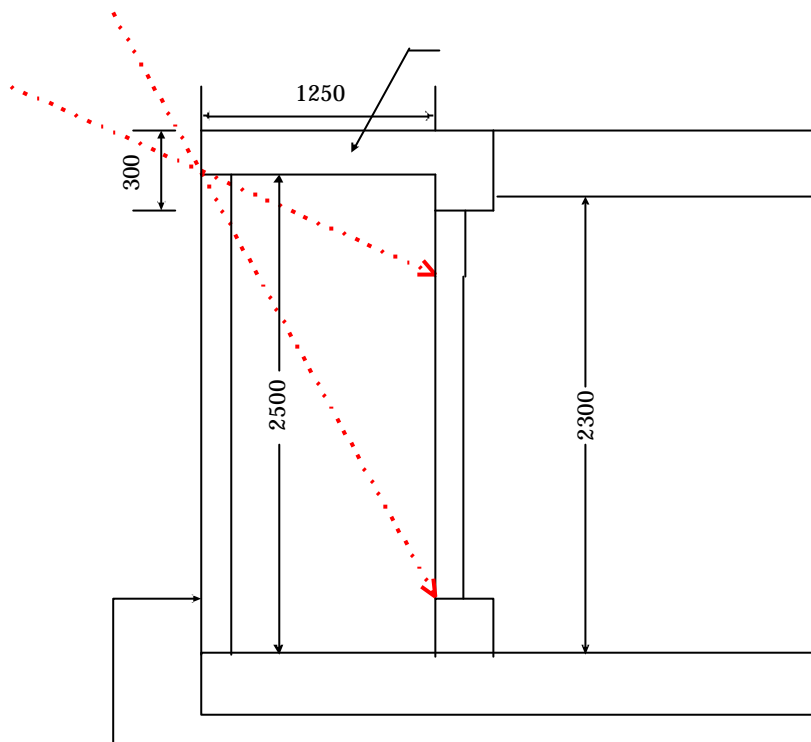


Fig. 15 Balcony and Sash window

4.

Fig. 9 1 가

4-1

37
7 5.5% 3%
23 , 49 , 54

Table 6 The heating load of real and simplified models (unit: GJ/month)

	10	11	12	1	2	3
	0.98	5.18	8.8	10.1	7.73	5.83
	1.01	5.31	9.0	10.3	7.92	5.97
(%)	3	2.5	2.3	2	2.5	2.4

Table 7 The cooling load of real and simplified models (unit: GJ/month)

	7	8
	0.55	0.75
	0.57	0.77
(%)	5.5	2.7

4-2

가 ,
 (Case A), (Case B), (Case C)
 57m²(23), 85m²(37), 118m²(49), 143m² (54)
 가 .

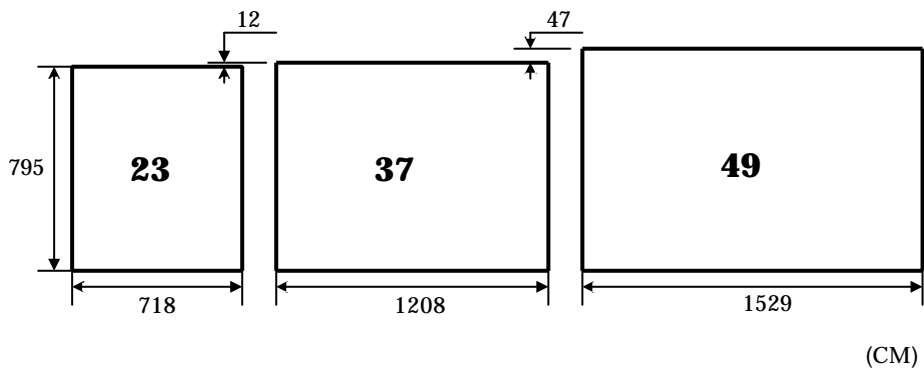


Fig. 16 The aspect ratio of each area

20 40

Fig. 16

(가 50cm).

, (=

/)

Table 8

가

, Case B C

Case

A 가

Case A 가

가

Case C

가

가 .

Case B

,

Case C A

35%

.

Fig. 15

Case A

가

가

,

Case C

가

가 가

.

Fig. 17 54

, 50

가 1m

,

54

Case A, B, C 가

.

Table 8 Heating load vs. aspect ratio according to Case A, B and C

	0.9	1.5	1.8
Case A (GJ/yr)	22.6	31.1	41.6
Case B (GJ/yr)	27.3 (21%)	38.6 (24%)	52.0 (25%)
Case C (GJ/yr)	29.9 (35%)	44.2 (42%)	57.0 (37%)

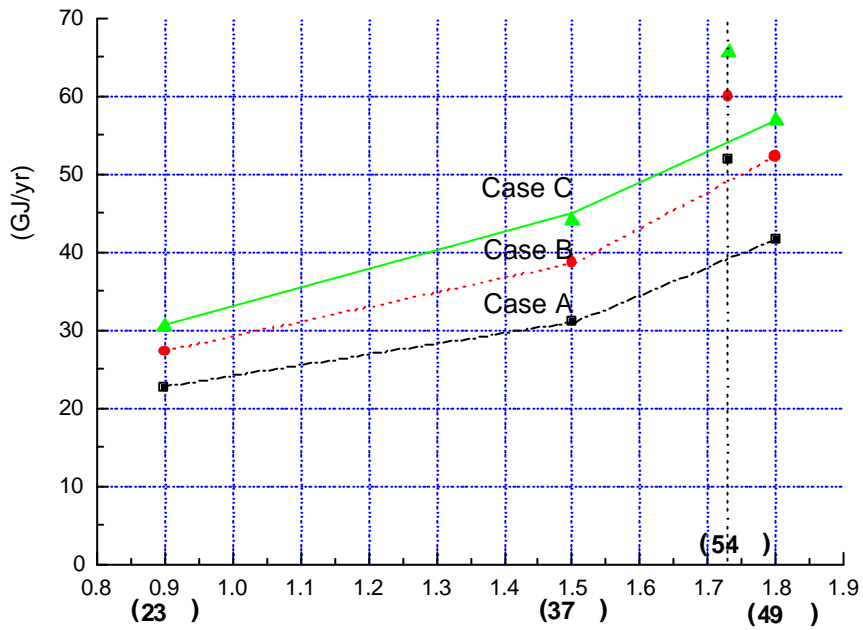


Fig. 17 Heating load vs. aspect ratio according to Case A, B and C

Table 9 Cooling load vs. aspect ratio according to Case A, B and C

	0.9	1.5	1.8
Case A (GJ/yr)	0.69	1.06	1.44
Case B (GJ/yr)	0.84 (22%)	1.30 (23%)	1.92 (33%)
Case C (GJ/yr)	1.90 (175%)	3.02 (185%)	3.99 (177%)

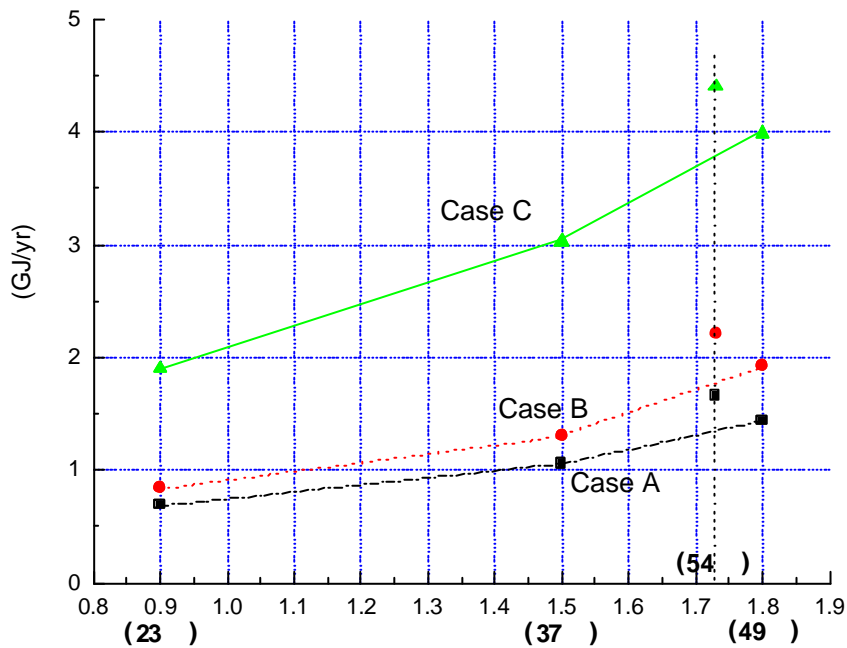


Fig. 18 Cooling load vs. aspect ratio according to Case A, B and C

(Table 9)

Case A가	가	.
3 가	Case C	
.		Case A
		,
가		. Case B
,	Case C	가
	,	가
가	.	Case A B 가
		,
		.

4-3

가

가

37

가 Case

가 가

Case

Table 10 In Case A, heating and cooling load according to balcony width

(m)	0.85	1.05	1.25 ()	1.45	1.65
(GJ/yr)	31.4 (1.0%)	31.2 (0.3%)	31.1	30.9 (-0.6%)	30.8 (-1.0%)
(GJ/yr)	1.053 (-0.9%)	1.058 (-0.5%)	1.063	1.067 (0.4%)	1.071 (0.7%)

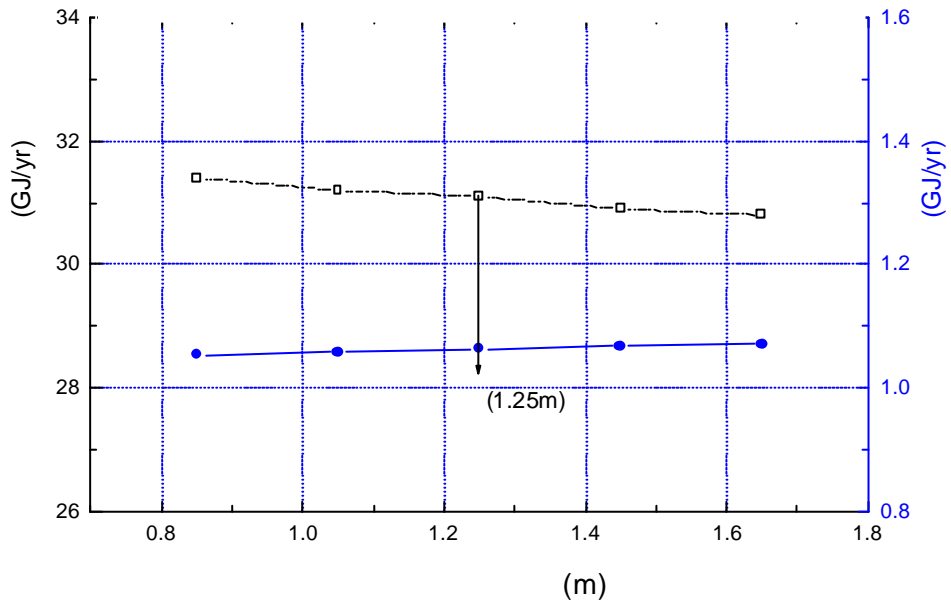


Fig. 19 In Case A, heating and cooling load according to balcony width

Case A 가 ,
 가 .
 가 .
 가 가

Table 11 In Case B, heating and cooling load according to balcony width

(m)	0.85	1.05	1.25 ()	1.45	1.65
(GJ/yr)	37.1 (-4.0%)	37.8 (-4.0%)	38.6	39.3 (1.8%)	40 (3.5%)
(GJ/yr)	1.44 (10%)	1.36 (7.4%)	1.3	1.26 (-3.3%)	1.22 (-6.3%)

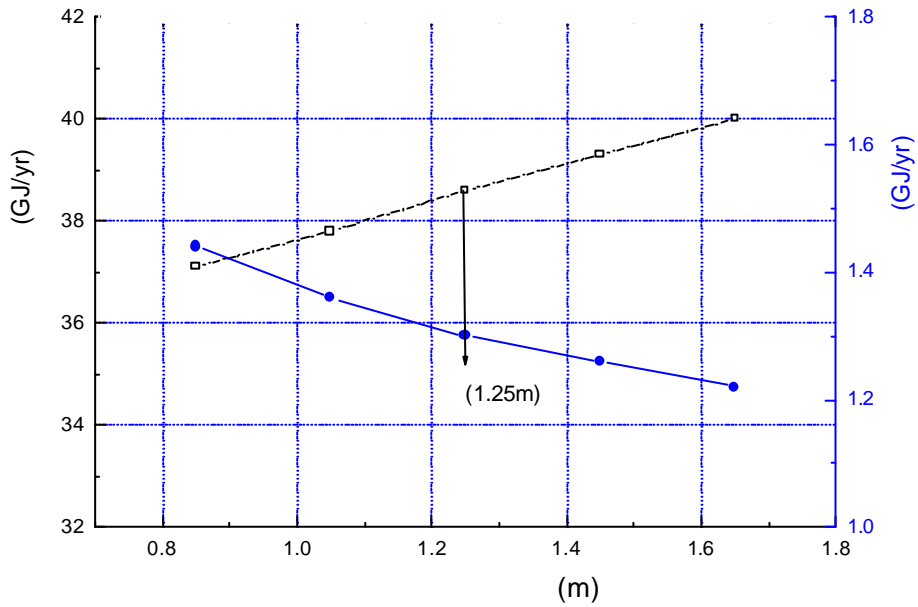


Fig. 20 In Case B, heating and cooling load according to balcony width

Case B

Fig. 15

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가 가

가

Table 12 In Case C, heating and cooling load according to balcony width

(m)	0.85	1.05	1.25()	1.45	1.65
(GJ/yr)	42.6 (-3.8%)	43.4 (-1.8%)	44.2	45 (1.8%)	45.7 (3.3%)
(GJ/yr)	2.99 (-1%)	3 (-0.5%)	3.02	3.03 (0.5%)	3.05 (1%)

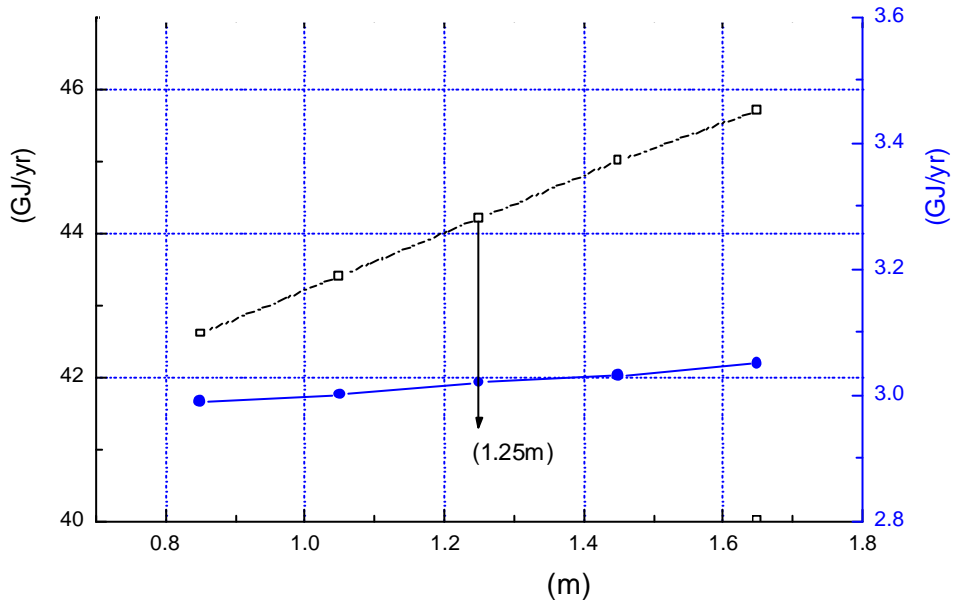


Fig. 21 In Case C, heating and cooling load according to balcony width

Case C

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가

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가

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4-4

Table 13 37 가 Case A
6% Fig. 22

가 [11].

Case A 20% 가
가 10%

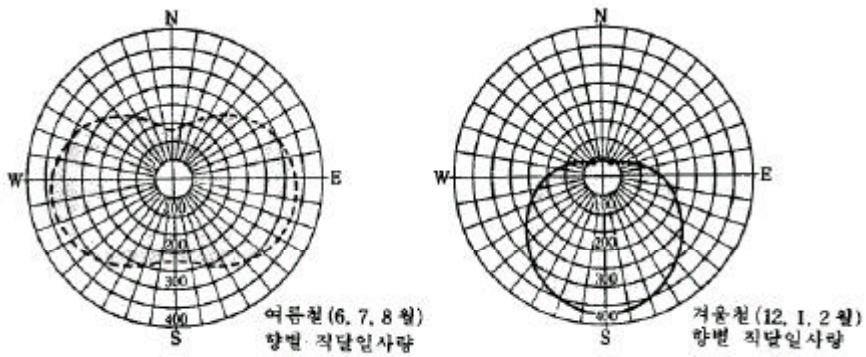


Fig. 22 The normal beam radiation as azimuth in Seoul

Table 13 Heating load according to facing (37pyong)

	Case A	Case B	Case C
(GJ/yr)	31.1	38.6	44.2
	33.1(6%)	41.4(7%)	49.5(11%)

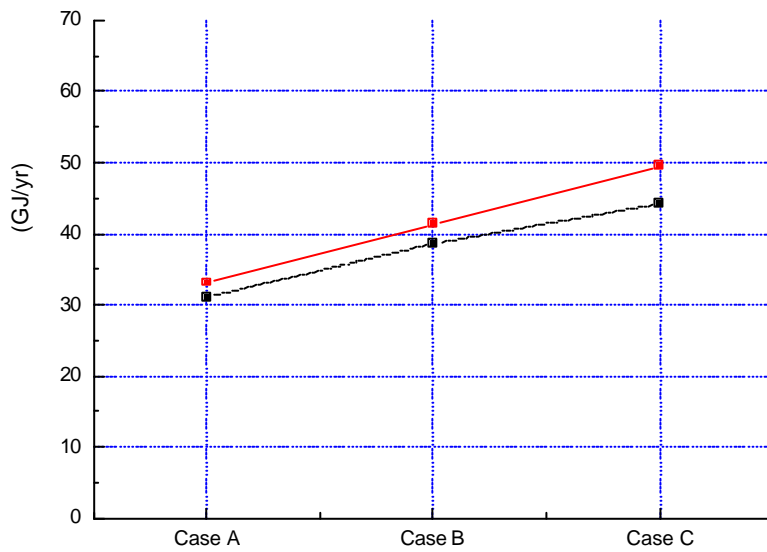


Fig. 23 Heating load according to facing

Table 14 Cooling load according to facing (37pyong)

	Case A	Case B	Case C
(GJ/yr)	1.06	1.3	3.02
	1.36(22%)	1.91(32%)	4.15(27%)

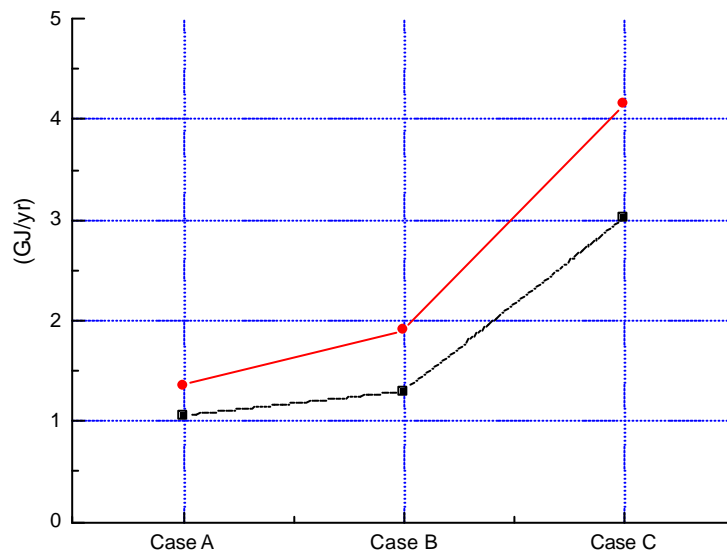


Fig. 24 Cooling load according to facing

4-5

Fig. 11

가

가

. 37

Case A,

Table 13

Table 15 Cooling and heating load according to variation of side wall

	()	()	
(kcal/m ² h)	0.371	1.10	2.9
(GJ/yr)	31.1	34.9(12.2%)	28.9(-7.1%)
(GJ/yr)	1.06	1.13(6.6%)	1.06(0%)

가

7%,

가

10%

가

가

2

3

. 37

29.2GJ/yr

2

31.1GJ/yr

6%

가 가 가 .

4-6

, 가

Table 16 . 37 , Case A, ,

20 18~22 7.7 %/

, 28 26, 27 31.75 %/

[13].

가

Table 16 Heating load according to internal setting temp.

()	18	19	20 ()	21	22
(GJ/yr)	26.4 (-15.1%)	28.7 (-7.7%)	31.1	33.5 (7.7%)	36.0 (15.7%)

Table 17 Cooling load according to internal setting temp

()	26	27	28 ()
(GJ/yr)	1.84 (-73.7%)	1.42 (-29.6%)	1.06

5.

Case B , Case

A .

30 40%

가 . 3 가

가 .

가

, 3

가 6%

10% 가

가 ,

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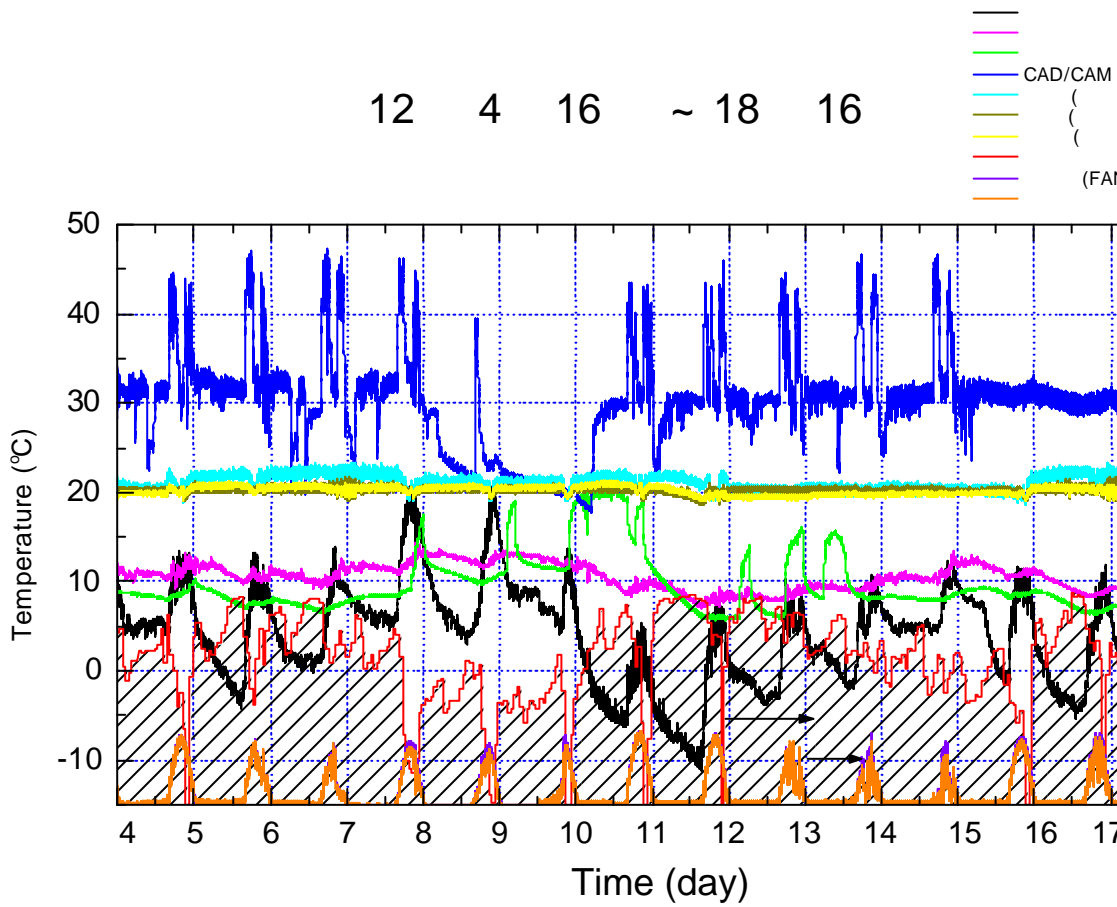


Fig. A10 Graph of experiment result

Abstract

Effect Analysis on the Thermal Load by Balcony of Apartment House

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The number of apartment houses in Korea has been increased in a very short period, taking about a half of total keeping-house. If energy evaluation and saving method for them are developed, a great deal of energy can be saved. We evaluate energy saving for apartment house with a variable as balcony usage, side wall condition, glass condition of window.

In the present study , specially the cooling and heating load according to the kind of balcony usage were calculated by using TRNSYS. It is not used only balcony function that balcony space is offered for a service space and is applied to a concept of internal space by external balcony sash window. What is worse, extremely balcony space is expanded internal space by removal original wall and window. It had been issued because of energy loss and safety problem.

As a result in the heating load, there is a difference of 30 – 40 percent by sash window in balcony. It is recommended for energy saving and space application that the sash window is installed with keeping an existing window and wall.

In the present, because petty companies generally construct sash window and it needs that standard and technical development for construction of sash window.

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